

tem should be abolished or remodelled and thrown open to free competition, with proper guarantee and security for the circulation and depositors. The bill now passed is as much as could be expected from this Congress; but it is to be hoped another Congress will overhaul the whole system.

#### Consolidation of New York and Brooklyn.

There are various propositions to unite New York and Brooklyn. Some are for a causeway, some few old bridges for the present mode of shipping or taking passage in a ferry-boat from one city to the other, and a great many want a bridge or bridges. From present appearances the bridge party will succeed. It is certain that the time has arrived when far greater and safer facilities must be given for the citizens of both places to cross the East river. The first thing that should be done is to incorporate Brooklyn, Williamsburg and all the other places near on the Long Island side with the city of New York and make them in fact, as they are by population, interests and proximity, one city. The time is coming, and not far off, when all the population and places immediately surrounding this island, both on the east and north sides and far into Westchester county, will be one solid city, the same as the cities of London and Westminster, Finsbury, Lambeth and the other places on both sides of the Thames form that one mighty city known to the world only as London. Let us begin, then, with the incorporation of Brooklyn and the Long Island bank of the East river, as suggested, as the first step to the great future that lies before us. Then let us have not one bridge only, but several, not only light and durable structures, the sight of which will make people afraid to cross them, but substantial and solid ones, like those over the Thames, that will stand for centuries or the shock of an earthquake. Let our citizens, capitalists, the State and city governments and our ablest engineers raise their minds to the full magnitude of the subject and now lay the foundation for the mighty future of this metropolis.

#### Rules for the Safe Keeping of Prisoners.

The Judges of the Court of General Sessions have appointed Henry McCloskey captain of the court squad, and have promulgated a set of just and reasonable rules for the safe keeping of prisoners. The captain of the Court of Sessions having charge of the officers shall detail a sufficient number at the City Prison every morning at ten o'clock to convey the prisoners to be tried or arraigned for trial to the court. It shall be his duty to personally inspect all prisoners before leaving their place of custody and ascertain whether there be any weapons upon them or implements which might facilitate escape, and, if so, to take charge of the same. No one officer to convey more than two prisoners from the court at any one time, and such prisoners to be securely handcuffed. No prisoner to be taken from the court until after its adjournment, except by special order of the court. No officer, on pain of dismissal, to allow any prisoner while in his custody to enter any house or barroom. Two officers to be stationed outside the court room door to keep the passage way leading to the court clear; and no person or persons to be permitted to stand on the stairs leading to the court. These rules are followed by others in consonance with them. Recent very disgraceful proceedings have shown how indispensable as well as how reasonable they all are, and we trust that they will be rigidly enforced.

#### The Darien Ship Canal Treaty.

We published yesterday the treaty recently negotiated by Mr. Cushing at Bogota with the republic of Colombia for the construction of the Darien Ship Canal, and we now propose to examine its stipulations and their bearings. Should any of these be found to operate as a hindrance to the construction of this great work, it will be the plain duty of our government to return the treaty to that of Colombia, with an intimation that the nominal authority it exercises over the Isthmus of Darien will not be permitted to hinder the construction of an enterprise which is daily becoming more important to our commerce and our needs. The treaty provides as follows:

The United States is to make the survey and locate the canal at its own cost, within three years after the exchange of ratifications, and these are to be exchanged at Bogota within twenty months from the 14th of January; it is to protect the construction with military force, which is not to exceed one thousand men, without the consent of Colombia; to control it, with its appendages, afterwards, and to establish the tariff of tolls on a basis of equality for all nations. The republic of Colombia grants all public lands in a belt ten miles wide on each side of the canal, which are to be divided into lots having a frontage of three thousand three hundred yards on the canal, which are to be assigned alternately to the United States and to Colombia; and it further agrees to make no grant for any other canal or railway across the isthmus without the consent of the United States. It is also stipulated that the canal shall be closed to national belligerents; that both parties will unite in endeavoring to obtain from other nations a guarantee of the neutrality of the canal; that Colombia shall impose no tolls on ships and goods passing through the canal, and that the United States government may devolve by law its rights upon any citizen or association of citizens. In addition to these conditions the following stipulations are made in favor of Colombia:—After twelve years' operation of the canal Colombia is to receive ten per cent of the net profits; after the original expenditures shall have been reimbursed, without interest, twenty-five per cent of the profits are to go to Colombia, and after the term of one hundred years the entire works revert to her.

We regard the Darien Isthmus Canal as one of the greatest enterprises of the age, requiring the exercise of the highest skill, the expenditure of thousands of lives and of hundreds of millions of treasure in its construction. These of themselves will involve the imposition of heavy tolls on the commerce passing through it. The demand that these tolls shall be increased one-third for the benefit of a mongrel republic, the prey of periodical revolutions, and which is not able to contribute physical force, scientific skill or a dollar of treasure to the construction or protection of the work, is altogether preposterous. Four-

fifths of the commerce which will pass through the canal will be of the domestic trade of the United States, and the demand of a great imposition upon it for the benefit of a foreign Power whose only title to the claim is its dog-in-the-manger position, held simply through the forbearance of other Powers, should not be entertained for a moment by the government of the United States. The demand for ten per cent of the tolls is sufficiently impudent, and is all that the country will be disposed to submit to.

There is one other point in the treaty which is worthy of notice. We trust that the advantages which the government is to concede to the enterprise in the preliminary survey, location and military protection of the work will not be made to insure solely to the benefit of some close corporation located in the vicinity of Wall street. It will require very large amounts of capital to construct this immense work, and no closed body of corporators should be permitted to attain the control of it and work all applications of capital to it to their special benefit through the many and keen shuffling measures known to Wall street financiers. Every possible inducement that can be held out to add the subscription should be extended, and the skillful taxation of lobby jobbers must be avoided. We wish to promote the construction of the canal, but not the contrivance of a job, either for the petty manipulators of Bogota or the giant ones of New York.

#### Tenement Houses in New York.

An opportune and valuable paper on "Model Lodging Houses" was read by Mr. Charles Brace on Thursday at the meeting of the Social Science Association in Albany. Mr. Brace exposed, with alarming minuteness, the condition of the crowded tenement houses in New York, "in which lurk poverty, disease and death." He stated that in this city there are fifteen thousand tenement houses, occupied by four hundred and eighty thousand persons. This gives one hundred and ninety-two thousand population to the square mile—an average much higher than that of the worst district of London, and nearly double that of Manchester. "Such overcrowding," he added, "creates indecency and prostitution, breeds crimes of all sorts, supplies opportunities for concealment of criminals and gives rise to an exceedingly high death rate." Mr. Brace alluded to the difficulty of persuading owners of real estate that it will pay to construct houses of a suitable character for the poor, and to the fact that the public advantage does not cease with the actual erection of such houses, but that these same houses exercise considerable influence for good by leading those living in the neighborhood to improve their own homes. He gave an account of the operations of a large company started in London by Sir Sydney Waterloo for the sole purpose of building improved dwellings for the poor—seven hundred and seventy-three tenements having already been erected, capable of containing eight thousand families—and of the less successful efforts of the Emperor of the French to start model lodging houses in Paris. He concluded by earnestly recommending that three or four model lodging houses should be erected in New York on the English system. We are glad to learn that Mr. A. T. Stewart and other great capitalists have already matured extensive plans for building a number of such houses. They will certainly be thus entitled to the honors of public benefactors.

#### NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The Board of Supervisors conduct their business on the close corporation plan. They hold secret meetings, squander the public money and donate to their favorites with a free hand. The minutes of their proceedings are secretly kept from public gaze. The official guttles will be put in requisition at the Custom House in a few days. This news will, no doubt, shock the nervous system of some of the drones who are marked out for execution. It is not true that Alderman Murphy is acquiring a history of the Dutch Netherlands. He proposes to complete his studies in the City Hall primary school before entering the channels of literature.

If the people who have the power to take down that liberty pole at the junction of Franklin street and West Broadway desire to increase the Coroners' incomes they had better let it stay in its present shaky condition until it takes a notion, some windy day, to come down on its own responsibility.

What does the Street Commissioner intend to do with 109th street, between Second and Third avenues? A row of flagging on each side of the way wouldn't be out of place. The ladies who live in the vicinity have to wade through a foot of mud to go shopping at present. Will the Common Council condescend to inform the people what they use so many carriages for at the public expense? The special committees always have big bills for carriage hire, but they do not state where they go with the carriages. Is it true that the taxpayers have to "down with the dust" that Common Councilmen may ride to theatres and balls? Some time ago a resolution was passed in the Board of Health asking by what authority its clerks had been employed in getting up electioneering documents. The answer seems to be very long a-coming. Probably it would be more of a "crusher" than the Commissioners had reason to expect. It is said that if the police force is increased, which it should be, the standard for the height of applicants for patrolman honors will be lowered. Good. The idea that a strong, healthy, lithe young fellow is not fit to be a policeman because he happens to be a third of an inch below five feet seven, is rather preposterous, to say the least. What says common-sense Mr. Brewster on the matter?

The old paper dealers in Ann street are doing a thriving business in buying up old Corporation documents. These documents are printed by the Tammany Ring Printing Company, at a cost to the city of five dollars per folio. They are sold to the junk dealers for five cents per pound. That's the way the money goes.

#### BURGLARY AND ROBBERY IN ITHACA.

ITHACA, Feb. 18, 1869. Last Wednesday night three burglars, securely masked, entered the house of Caleb Davis, about two miles from Ithaca, and secured plunder to the amount of \$1,000. On entering Mr. Davis' bedroom he awoke and attempted to rise, when one of the robbers presented a pistol to his head and threatened to fire if he moved. They then secured his keys and unlocked his desk and trunk, and finally forced the money and left the house after a stay of upwards of three-quarters of an hour—a visit, however, which Mr. Davis does not desire repeated. Mr. Davis declined to deposit his money in the bank, because they did not pay interest on the deposit, and was afraid the savings bank was not safe. Which was the safer?

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

#### PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

**Valmaseda's Operations About Santiago and Bayamo Suspended by Higher Authority.**

**Capture of the Port of La Guanaja by the Insurgents.**

**American Artillerymen Holding the Works.**

**Arrival of Spanish Chasseurs in Havana.**

**Rejection of the Confederation Scheme by British Columbia.**

#### CUBA.

**Capture of a Port by the Insurgents—The Henry Burden—Mr. Seward's Demand on Spain.**

HAVANA, Feb. 18, via Key West, Feb. 19, 1869. The insurgents have captured and hold the port of La Guanaja, a small town a few leagues west of Nuevitas, inside of Cayo Romano, and have fortified it with brass guns, manned by Americans, which bear on the narrow channel through which but eight feet of water can be carried. Launches are being prepared here to attack the place.

A report is again rife of a landing having been made in Cuchinas bay, but it is of doubtful origin. The report adds that the objective point of these expeditionists is the Artemisa district.

It is reported that the steamer Henry Burden sailed from Pensacola with an expedition for Cuba, and two war vessels are cruising in search of her. We are informed that Mr. Seward has made a representation to the government of Spain in regard to the death of Colmer and other outrages on American citizens, asking for the condign punishment of the offenders.

The steamer Felayo has sailed from Nuevitas for St. Jago with twenty artillerymen and four pieces.

**Arrival of Chasseurs—Position of Céspedes' Forces—Holguin Surrounded by Insurgents—Communication Between Remedios and Havana Cut Off—Situation in the Eastern Department.**

HAVANA, Feb. 18, via Lake City, Feb. 19, 1869. One thousand Chasseurs arrived to-day from Spain and landed amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

The Diario says General Céspedes and the greater part of the rebels are within the jurisdiction of Holguin; they draw their supplies from the haciendas. The Spanish forces in arms on the island number 70,000 men.

Advices from Holguin to the 7th inst. have been received. The communication with the troops there has been cut off by the insurgents, who surround the town and intercept supplies of cattle.

Families are flying from Remedios, alarmed at the approach of the rebellion. The telegraph lines connecting with Havana have been destroyed and mails have been captured by the insurgents.

At Jaguay a party of 100 insurgents were surprised. Sixty were captured and the rest dispersed.

The insurgents were near Trinidad on the 17th. They were under the command of Rijoos and Bravo. At Cienfuegos it is reported that the troops have retaken Manicaragua, with 300 insurgent prisoners.

Troops have been sent again to Santiago, Manzanillo and Bayamo; but operations have been suspended by superior orders, and Valmaseda's forces have been divided between Santiago, Jiguani and Bayamo.

Nuñales and others have surrendered themselves to Valmaseda and asked for permission to leave the country.

**Proclamation Closing the Ports—Arrival of Reinforcements—Private Arms to be Destroyed Up—The Consul Generalship at Havana.**

HAVANA, Feb. 19, 1869. A proclamation has been issued by the Captain General closing to foreign and domestic shipping ports east of Bay of Cienfuegos, on the Northern coast of the island, and those east of Cienfuegos on the Southern coast. All ports provided with custom houses, however, are excepted from the operations of this decree.

Transports arrived here yesterday with 1,000 troops from Spain, and others arrived to-day with 1,000 more.

Orders have been issued requiring citizens to deliver to the authorities all private arms.

General W. F. Smith positively declines the appointment of Consul General of the United States at Havana.

Sugar market active; No. 12 D. S. is firm at 10 cents per arroba.

Exchange shows a declining tendency.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Excitement Over the New Silver Mines of Nevada—Increase of Mining Companies—Nevada Legislative Proceedings—Election Excitement in Washington Territory.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1869. The excitement about the White Pine mines is increasing. Fifty-four companies have gone to the mines, and there have been incorporated, with nominal capital aggregating \$2,500,000.

The Board of Brokers is considering the propriety of adopting some more stringent rules regulating the admission of new stocks.

The Legislature of Nevada has passed a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions, limited to ninety days each; also a resolution asking Congress to annex to Nevada the territory south of Snake river.

The work on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad has commenced.

The contest for delegate from Washington Territory has actively begun.

The remains of a large mastodon have been discovered near Felicitas, Cal.

**MISSOURI.**

**Fatal Accident at St. Louis—Two Men Killed.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19, 1869.

Four men, while engaged in painting the east wall of the Central police station to-day, were precipitated from the scaffolding suspended from the roof. Two of them were severely injured and have since died.

The residence of E. W. Fox, at Oakland, about twelve miles from the city, was burned to-day. The loss is about \$50,000, and is covered by insurance.

#### ENGLAND.

**The London Times on the Alabama Treaty.**

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1869.

The London Times in an article on the Alabama treaty says the want of a definite basis of arbitration will reconcile England to the rejection of the convention by the United States. This point should be kept clearly in view in the event of offers for future negotiations. England now awaits proposals from America.

The Times continues:—We have done our best; we have gone to the verge of national humiliation to secure a settlement of the questions at issue. We shall now wait for propositions from the new administration under General Grant. It is admitted that the claims are a fair subject for friendly arbitration.

**Political News Unimportant.**

LONDON, Feb. 19—Afternoon. The political news to-day is unimportant.

#### FRANCE.

**Weekly Statement of the Bank of France.**

PARIS, Feb. 19, 1869.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is published to-day. The amount of bullion in vault has increased to the extent of eighteen million francs since last week.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Decisive Action of the Legislature Against Confederation—Encouragement of Female Emigration.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1869.

The Legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, decided against confederation. The vote stood 11 against 5 in favor. The appropriation for the encouragement of female emigration to British Columbia was unanimously passed by the Council.

The English gunboat Satellite arrived at Victoria yesterday from China and Japan.

#### GEORGIA.

**Legislative Governor Bullock's Unwarranted Extravagance Severely Censured—Conservative Republican Meeting Broken Up by Radicals—Heavy Scares of Tobacco and Whiskey.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19, 1869.

In the House, yesterday, a member of the Finance Committee presented a minority report on the Governor's and Treasurer's imbroiglo, which was read and adopted in lieu of the majority report, by yeas 86, nays 37. The minority report states that after a careful analysis of the mass of testimony it develops the fact that the Governor expended \$35,000 for the purchase of a new residence, and that the amount did not pass through the treasury, and was not drawn therefrom in the usual way; and the first notification the Treasurer had was in the statement of the Auditor of the State, received on the 9th of January. The report calls attention to the fact that the Governor did not communicate to the Legislature the facts connected with the unauthorized expenditure; that the sums for heating, lighting, carpentering, furniture, &c., amounted to \$18,000 yet due and unpaid. The report says that the furniture of the Milledgeville Capitol is serviceable for present use, and against the recommendation of the Governor to purchase heating and lighting apparatus for the temporary Capitol, and the Governor acted in direct violation of the will of the Legislature. It commends the Treasurer for the course pursued by him, and says that no emergency existed demanding the Governor's expenditure from the treasury.

The report further states that the facts set forth develop the necessity for further legislation, and that the Treasury and the fact of appropriation be made to cover the \$35,000 expended.

A mass meeting called last night by the conservative republicans, who believe that Georgia has been ruined by the late administration, was broken up by a packed crowd led by Attorney General Farwell. Judge Hunter was placed in the chair, and amid great confusion, a set of resolutions was read and adopted that Georgia was not reconstituted, and that Georgia has not kept its pledge to the Southern Union.

Dr. Bard, of the New Era, supported by the leading conservative republicans, entered a solemn protest against the usurpation of the Southern Union, and declared that the people of Georgia and the Union and calculated to drive from the republican party many who heretofore have been reconstituted.

At a subsequent meeting a resolution was adopted to hold a meeting on Saturday night. To-day a resolution was adopted by the Legislature to send a committee to the Southern Union.

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#### KEY WEST.

**The Peruvian Iron-Clad—Festivities on Board the Yacht Henrietta.**

KEY WEST, Feb. 19, 1869.

The Peruvian iron-clad fleet, with the convicts, arrived here this morning from Pensacola, as also the telegraph cable steamer from England.

William F. Hulse, General Superintendent of the Inter-oceanic Cable Telegraph Company; Paymaster Morda, of the navy, and several friends were entertained on board the yacht Henrietta yesterday. She leaves to-morrow for Charleston.

#### ALABAMA.

**Southern Press Convention at Mobile.**

MOBILE, Feb. 19, 1869.

The Southern Press Convention to-day re-elected A. R. Lamar, of Alabama, President; M. J. Williams, of Alabama, Vice President; A. W. Reese, of Georgia, Secretary and Treasurer; J. A. Englehart, of North Carolina; F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina; James Gardner, of Georgia; W. J. Ramage, of Tennessee; W. W. Screws, of Alabama, and J. Armstrong, of Mississippi, Directors. The directors were authorized to contract for the best system of news attainable.

The Board of Trade and the citizens of Mobile have been profuse in their hospitality to the Press Convention.

#### MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Woman of the World" is the present attraction in moral Chicago. The piece is drawing immense houses.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," done in superb style by a New Jersey dramatic company, will be presented to the New Yorkers on Monday.

The Zayistowal Sisters—Christine, Emeline and Alice—are delighting the Washingtonians with "Ixion."

Black Tom goes to "blind" on the piano this evening for the "reconstructed" of Wheeling, Va.

Dolly Bidwell and Little Marden are the dramatic stars in Portland.

Fanny Janaschek played "Medea" to a crowded house in St. Louis on Wednesday evening.

The "Educated Pig" has awakened the deepest enthusiasm in Pittsburgh and divides the honors with Blind Tom and Mr. J. Lester Wallack's beautiful play of "Roseland," which is of the "pig."

A strolling company of players will delight the Legislature of New Jersey on Monday evening with "The Lancashire Lass."

Robertson, given by the Richings English Opera Troupe in Albany this evening.

Fifty Lotta finishes her engagement in Cincinnati to-morrow evening.

For once Boston—dear, dingy old Boston, which wouldn't wink at immorality if any one was looking for it—has found an opera of Othello's the play which can be told to the widow without bringing a cloud of crimson to the cheeks of the prettiest Puritans. It is, of course, "La Perichole," and the singing in the opportunity of the Boston Press has published little else than the "simpler, touching story of La Perichole."

Robertson, thumbed the keys and J. R. Thomas did the baritone business last night in Poughkeepsie.

The good people of New Haven last night wept "Othello" over the misfortunes of the "Wept of the Wish-to-Wish," as portrayed by Miss Marietta Ravel.

"School" from the German. There are four acts, headed respectively "Recreation," "Examination," "Filtration," "Realization."

The actors are laid near London, the curtain rising on a gathering of young ladies supposed to be pupils of Cedar Grove Seminary. They are telling stories to each other, of course, which end in a discussion of the meaning of love. "School" is one of Robertson's best plays and it will undoubtedly prove a great success when produced by Mr. Wallack.

It is rumored in the clubs that the arch, vivacious, delightful *soubrette* blonde, Miss Lisa Weber, is to retire from the stage. One by one the most polished stage beauties are torn from us, some to the cradle and some to the schoolhouse.

"All Right" and his Japanese associates are doing the tin and paper battery tricks for the Philadelphia.

Mr. Grant has engaged the Academy of Music in Philadelphia for an entire season of one week, commencing on the 14th of April.

The Baltimoreans have a strong, healthy dramatic play, "The Woman of the World," which is given, matinee and evening, "The Wandering Jew," "Colleen Bawn," "Nick of the Woods" and the "Frisland Lion." Our Edwy is the central figure in this whirlpool of attraction.

Buckley's Minstrels are spinning the old time tangle, the old time yarns, and raising the festive dance of the Buffalo.

Kitzy Blanchard, Eva Brent and Mrs. E. L. Davenport are playing in "School" at Selwyn's, Boston.

Miss Agnes Ethel and company are playing in Hartford to gradually increasing houses.

Matilda Hiron is preparing a lecture on the stage or drama.

The musical moralizes on Miss Senyah's nightly exposure of her limbs and her life. If Miss Senyah can stand it the Porcupines can.

The correct sisters, after finishing their successful engagement in Chicago, are to display their charms in Indianapolis, where they open on the 6th of March.

Donce-Deppo-Clorinda-Letting will be drawing tears of laughter—from large audiences in St. Louis. He next goes to Memphis to do likewise.

At the Grand Opera House in New Orleans, it is expected, but not nicely called "trubadury."

Goodluck and laughter are doing "Dora" in Cleveland.

Miss Kellogg warbles in Cleveland to-night.

Kelly & Leona's Minstrels conclude their engagement in Cleveland this evening, and will open in Port